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BOOK NOTES

Psychical research. By W. F. BARRETT. New York, Henry Holt & Co., 1911. 255 p. (No. 4, Home University Library.)

The author has attempted to compress into a small volume an outline of psychic research, discussing in the successive chapters science and superstitions, unconscious muscular action, autoscopes, the Society for Psychic Research, personality, willing game, thought reading and transference in the normal and hypnotic state, mesmerism, suggestion, telepathy, visual hallucinations, phantasms of the living, dreams, supernormal perception, divining rod, haunts and spooks, automatic writing, spiritism.

Proceedings of the American Society for Psychical Research. New York, published for the Society, 1912. 976 p.

It gives the writer cold shudders to glance over these 976 pages, well printed, indexed, and bringing back James, Wright and others known to him, and to see his own name mentioned sporadically; and he personally cannot resist the anxious and upsetting query whether or not we are living in a sane or inverted world.

Mind and its disorders. By W. H. B. STODDART. Philadelphia, P. Blakiston's Sons & Co., 1912. 518 p.

This second edition adds two chapters bearing on psychoanalysis and there has also been rearrangement of the portion of the book that brings out the similarity of various toxic psychoses.

Nervous and mental diseases. By ARCHIBALD CHURCH and FREDERICK PETERSON. Philadelphia, W. B. Saunders Co., 1911. 932 p. (7th edition, 343 illustrations.)

This seventh edition seems to be revised more than most of the editions have been and it is brought up to date. It is a valuable contribution.

Psychological medicine. By MAURICE CRAIG. Philadelphia, P. Blakiston's Son & Co., 1912. 474 p.

The author follows the rather usual rubrics now, what is insanity, its cause, classification, symptoms, mania, melancholia, stupor, catatonia, paranoia, dementia praecox, secondary dementia, epochal insanities, intoxication, psychosis, general paralysis, exhaustion, psychasthenia, insanity in physical disease, defective development, legal relations, sleeplessness, care taking, freedom.

Elemente der Völkerpsychologie. Grundlinien einer psychologischen Entwicklungsgeschichte der Menschheit. Von WILHELM WUNDT. Leipzig, Alfred Kröner, 1912. 523 p.

It is a very great convenience to students to have the contents of the five ponderous tomes of Wundt condensed under the direction of the

author himself into one. The matter is conveniently arranged under the following heads, primitive man, the totemistic age, the age of heroes and gods, the development of humanity.

Psychologie und Wirtschaftsleben. Von HUGO MÜNSTERBERG. Leipzig, J. A. Barth, 1912. 192 p.

After a section on preliminary questions, the second part of this work describes the selection of fit personalities and the third, the way to get the best possible achievements or efficiency. As exchange lecturer in the University of Berlin in the fall of 1910, the author states that he gave here for the first time in any university a comprehensive and sequent treatment of the problems of vocational training or applied psychology. This outline, written afterwards, presents the subject not only to psychologists, but to economists and business men. It will doubtless have a fuller presentation in English.

An introduction to psychology. By T. LOVEDAY and J. A. GREEN. New York, Henry Frowde, 1912. 272 p.

This book aims to be only a very elementary introduction. It is very English, but it is singular that so little note is taken of scientific studies in this field. To our mind, it is entirely inadequate, superficial and indeed, misleading. The author should be reminded that there are important things done and said in psychology that are not in the English language.

Lehrbuch der Psychologie. Von THEODOR ELSENHANS. Tübingen, J. C. B. Mohr, 1912. 434 p.

Why does a professor of philosophy and pedagogy in a technical school who is practically unknown to psychology undertake to write a textbook? The answer is undoubtedly that he deems he has a new mode of approach, as is suggested by the chapter headings: psychology as science, its idea, history, present status, method; the relations of soul and body; functions of the nervous system; processes of psychic life and concepts; feelings and will; capacities of the soul; consciousness, unconsciousness, memory, attention; development of the sense life; the regulation of the psyche, suggestion, hypnosis, insanity; the final questions of our psychology, relation of the soul to time, space, substance, psychic causality, etc.

Psychology; the study of behavior. By WILLIAM McDUGALL. New York, Henry Holt & Co., 1912. 256 p. (No. 42, Home University Library.)

What is psychology? What is it concerned with? What questions does it answer? How does it set about its task? What are its methods? What progress has it made? Is it in the advanced or beginning stage and above all, what may we hope for it? These are the questions the author seeks to answer and begins by discussing the province of psychology, then consciousness, the structure of the mind, methods and departments, animal, child, individual, abnormal and social psychology. The book is indeed very general and, judging from the brief glance at it, would give only the most superficial kind of orientation to the beginner.

Die Projektionsmethode und die Lokalisation visueller und anderer Vorstellungsbilder. Von LILLIEN J. MARTIN. Leipzig, J. A. Barth, 1912. 231 p.

This very valuable work, which needs very extensive review, treats first of projection methods and describes varied series of experiments, while the second part deals with localization of visual, acoustic and other conceptual images.

Ueber die allgemeinen Beziehungen zwischen Gehirn und Seelenleben. Von TH. ZIEHEN. Leipzig, J. A. Barth, 1912. 72 p.

This is based upon a lecture given in 1901 which now attains its third edition, but is printed with little or no revision.

Zeitschrift für angewandte Psychologie und psychologische Sammel-forschung. Hrsg. von WILLIAM STERN and OTTO LIPMAN. Leipzig, J. A. Barth, 1912. Band 6, Heft 5 u. 6.

The two chief articles are Hölzen on Binet-Simon intelligence tests applied to idiots and Børthe's critical and experimental study on the same subject.

The chemic problem in nutrition. By JOHN AULDE. Philadelphia, John Aulde, M. D., 1912. 410 p.

The chapter heads are, under disorders of nutrition, a résumé of the physiological data, then come a summary of metabolism, the food problem and dietary studies, the chemic deviations in the vascular system, with the causes of heart failure, diabetes, gout, rheumatism, constitutional maladies, skin diseases, tonsilitis, diseases of the nervous system. To the latter, three chapters are devoted.

Le langage graphique de l'enfant. Par GEORGES ROUMA. Bruxelles, Misch & Thron, 1912. 304 p.

This comprehensive and more or less systematic memoir comprises a systematic story of the whole problem of children's drawing with copious citation of literature. In addition to this, the author has collected many new and typical drawings of children so that we may well point to this just at present as the latest and, as it therefore ought to be, the best comprehensive treatise on the subject. He begins by a study of the methods of approaching the subject, then discusses children's representations of a good man, then how they draw animals, proportions, movements, orientation, perspective, drawing and language, spontaneous drawings in connection with originality, voluntary attention, with certain conclusions.

The world we live in, or philosophy and life in the light of modern thought. By GEORGE STUART FULLERTON. New York, The Macmillan Co., 1912. 293 p.

"How dry" asks the author in his preface "has a man a right to be when writing upon a subject which ought to be of interest to every thoughtful man?" The book is straightforward and simple to those interested in epistemological problems, to which this author has devoted himself with unusual ability and assiduity for most of his life. Among the eighteen chapters, the following titles are suggestive: the problem of everybody's world, the world as idea and

its unreality, the world as phenomena and its reality, our world and other worlds, the world of the new realism, the world without and the world within, the new realism in everybody's world, the world as mind stuff, the will, playing with the world and the world in earnest, the world of knowledge and the world of belief.

Die Entstehung des Denkvermögens. Von GEORGES BOHN. Leipzig, Theodore Thomas, 1912. 221 p.

This little volume is an exceedingly valuable and sensible compilation. The title, however, will be to many very misleading, for it really deals with experiments on the very rudimentary forms of life and represents the tropistic mechanical theory.

Youth and the race. By EDGAR JAMES SWIFT. New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1912. 342 p.

From a cursory perusal of this book, the writer of this note is inclined to believe that it will prove the best of the author's publications thus far. This is significant for it indicates the growing mind. It is a book which it is impossible to epitomize. He has popularized much of the general knowledge we have of adolescence and given it a very concrete and practical application. The book abounds with illustrations that are apposite. The chapters are the spirit of adventure, the ways of youth, chances to grow, the school and the community, vagaries in the school, fallacies in moral training, the spirit of the gang an educational asset, the release of mental forces. Perhaps it is impossible to expect in a book of this size a complete representation of the theme and some of the chapters seem to be more independent essays than others, but the book has a unity of its own.

Sociology in its psychological aspects. By CHARLES A. ELLWOOD. New York, D. Appleton & Co., 1912. 417 p.

This work discusses various conceptions of society and sociology, the subject matter and problems of the latter, its relations to other sciences, to philosophy, methods, biological basis, origin of society, fundamental facts, social coordination, self control, rôle of instinct, feeling, intellect, social forces, imitation, sympathy, social consciousness and will, forms of association, the theory of social order and progress and finally, the nature of society.

The family in its sociological aspects. By JAMES QUAYLE DEALEY. Boston, Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1912. 137 p.

The author treats the family as a social institution, in early education, patriarchal family, rise of the modern family, its relations to religion, how influenced by the Reformation and the state, the American democratic family, urban conditions, marriage and divorce, the family undergoing a reorganization.

Der Alptraum. Von ERNEST JONES. Leipzig, Franz Deuticke, 1912. 149 p. (Translated by E. H. Sachs.)

The chapters treat of (1) dream and faith, (2) Alpdream or nightmare, (3) incubus and incubation, (4) the vampire, (5) Wehrwolf, (6) belief in the devil and finally the witch epidemic.

Psychoanalysis und Ethik. Von KARL FÜRTMULLER. München, Ernst Reinhardt, 1912. 34 p.

This is one of the publications of the association for free psycho-analytic investigation which has just published also A. Adler's "Ueber den nervösen Character." It has long been the writer's impression that the Freudian analysis might be extended not only to hunger as well as to love, but to ethical and even to religious life. Here we have the first serious attempt in this direction.

Die Entwicklung des Naturgefühls. Von R. HENNIG. Leipzig, J. A. Barth, 1912. 160 p. (Schriften der Gesell. f. psy. Forschung. Heft 17, iv Sammlung.)

The development of feeling for nature is characterized in successive chapters in the Middle Ages and in modern times down to Rousseau and later, with great stress upon Goethe and Saussure. Another chapter is devoted to the age of romantic feeling for nature, while the supplementary chapter on the essence of inspiration, which is about one-third of the book, comes last.

La simulation du merveilleux. Par P. SAINTYVES. Paris, Ernest Flammarion, 1912. 387 p. (Introduction par P. Janet.)

This comprehensive monograph is divided into three parts. The first treats of simulated maladies in general, their frequency, their simulation by mendicants and exploitation in piety, simulation by neurotics, hystericals, especially mythomania and pathomania. The second part is devoted to the simulation by those who are reputed supernatural and here he treats of supercharia, mythomania, spirits and apparitions, the performances of pseudomediums and occultism, false demoniacs, diabolical mythomania, impostors, fasting, ecstasy, Saturnalian revels, subconsciousness and the maladies of personality. The third part treats of simulation in the field of miraculous recoveries, impulsive frauds, miracles, with considerable attention given to one or two special cases. The work finally concludes with a retrospective diagnosis of the subject.

The influence of caffein on mental and motor efficiency. By H. L. HOLLINGWORTH. Columbia University Contributions to Philosophy and Psychology, vol. XX, No. 4. Science Press, New York (Archives of Philosophy, 22), 1912, 166 p.

This research was financed by the Coca Cola Company, but the author insists that it is scientific all the same. His general conclusion is that caffein, if taken moderately, stimulates and does not bring about any reaction. This coincides pretty nearly with Rivers' statement that "it increases the capacity for both muscular and mental work without there being any evidence from moderate doses of reaction leading to diminished capacity for work." This result is quite in contrast with the secondary reactions said to follow strychnine.

Reaction to multiple stimuli. By JOHN WELHOFF TODD. Science Press, New York, 1912. 65 p. (Archives of Philosophy, No. 25, August, 1912.)

The sections are as follows: the production of the stimulus reaction of the simultaneous stimuli; simultaneous stimuli after correction for

the sound distance and also for latent periods of the sound hammer and the induction coil; ability to react to a designated group of suggested stimuli; reactions to stimuli of low or medium intensity with graded intervals, reinforcement and inhibition.

Die psychische Vererbung. Von U. JOSEFOVICI. Leipzig, Wilhelm Engelmann, 1912. 155 p.

After discussing the various standpoints in his introduction, the author distributes his space and effort rather evenly between the following three subjects: (1) biological facts and theories, (2) psychological facts and theories, (3) basal considerations and foundations. His conclusion is in favor of the continuity of psychic processes and of psychic life and that this principle is the basis of whatever truth there may be in psychic inheritance. Thus, the principle of continuity of psychic processes in connection with the principle of psychophysics parallelism can best be explained on the basis of psychic inheritance.

Münchener philosophische Abhandlungen. Theodor Lipps zu seinem sechzigsten Geburtstag gewidmet. Von ASTER und ANDEREN. Leipzig, J. A. Barth, 1911. 316 p.

Ten of Lipps' admirers here join in contributing articles commemorative of his sixtieth birthday. They have all been pupils of his. There is a great variety of topics from Kantianism, Hegelism, the basis of moral life, perception and conception, development of space, ideas, aesthetics, to the consciousness of feeling, motive and motivation, theory of negative judgment, of existence as a determination of objects and the significance of Freud for psychology.

The classical psychologists. By BENJAMIN RAND. Boston, Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1912. 734 p.

This is a companion volume to the author's "Classical Moralists" in the field of ethics and his "Modern Philosophers" in the domain of philosophy. It presents by a series of selections some of the most essential features of psychological doctrine from Anaxagoras to Wundt. It aims to be a sort of history of psychology based upon translated extracts from sources. It is interesting to the general reader and will unquestionably be of service to students. No less than 43 writers are included, William James being the only American.